

APPENDIX ON transliteration

- 194 (iii) Turkish ξ to become *sh*, e.g. Shah, Sherif, not Şah, Şerif, Chah, Cherif ;
- (iv) Turkish *h*, when used for Persian or Arabic χ , to become *kh* (not *x*), e.g. Khan, Khiva, Sheikh, not Han, Hiva, Şeih ;
- (v) Turkish ξ to become *gh*, e.g. oghlu, not oğlu ; Chaghatai, not Chagatai.

N.B.—I have considered what to do with Turkish *k* when used for κ . Scientific systems use *q*, but this would involve writing e.g. Qazaq, Qirghiz and Samarqand, all somewhat pedantic. Kazak and Kirghiz are probably better (Kazakh often used, following the Russian, is wrong in any case, the Arabic form being قزاق not قزاق).

7. It is suggested that the text need not be complicated by using commas for *ain* and *hamza*. They are apt to give an air of dust, and are not very important for Turkic languages, for which is needed a system generally phonetic in intention and effect, yet conforming broadly with an educated approach to orientalia.

- 104 8. One name calls for comment. It may be said that Jengis, Jenghis, and Cheng(h)iz Khan are recognizable, but Chingiz is unfamiliar. On the system suggested Chingiz is a correct transliteration of the spelling adopted by Babur and others in Chaghatai. A correct transliteration from the original Mongolian would be Chingis, since there is no ξ in the old Mongol writing.